COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

An adjourned meeting of friends of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, on Friday evening, April 21, 1854, to receive the report of a committee on the subject of establishing a regular line of communication by steam or otherwise between this country and the Republic of Liberia, Hon. Judge WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, in the

The proceedings of the evening were introduced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Buddington, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The Presiding Officer remarked that the purpose for which the present meeting had been called was so generally known and so well understood that it was scarcely necessary to say any thing by way of explanation. He would, however, take leave to observe that the proposed plan for establishing a permanent mode of intercourse between this country and Africa, by means of steam vessels or other ships, to sail at regular stated times, was one which had been so much approved by many gentlemen well able to form a correct opinion on the subject that he could not but hope it would not only receive the unanimous support of the present meeting, but would comof to the patronage of the friends of colonization throughout the Union. When we remembered the many discouraging circumstances under which the society had commenced, and against which it had still, in some degree, to struggle, he thought every measure was worthy of a careful consideration which might have the tendency of giving it a larger measure of the public sympathy. It had done a great deal; it could do much more; and he doubted not that the time would come when its establishment would be acknowledged as one of the greatest events of the present century. But the noble results to which it looked forward could not be fully and successfully accomplished without the means of frequent, cer-tain, and regular communication with the African conti-nent: a communication which should be accomplished by means of steam vessels or other ships, to form a permanent line, with stated times of sailing, publicly known on

both sides of the ocean.

But he would not go into the merits of the proposed plan, because he understood that a series of resolutions had been prepared to be presented by several gentlemen who had consented to address the meeting, and who, it was to be presumed, were fully prepared to explain and

Mr. SEATON, from the committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration at the meeting, after a brief explanation of certain modifications made by the committee to the original draft presented to the last meeting, reported the following:

1. Reso'ved, That in the view of this meeting the American Colonization Society merits the generius support of all the good people of these United States; and that the establishment of the Republic of Liberia secures prospectively immense benefits to this country and to the African race.

2. Resolved, That the establishment of regular communica-

tion, by steam or otherwise, under the direction of the American Colonization Society, between this country and Liberia, is an object of immediate and wast importance, worthy of the prompt, united, and liberal aid of all its friends. 3. Resolved, That, while this meeting would regard it as eminently wise and judicious for Congress and the State Le-

contently wise and judicious for Corgress and the State Legislatures to make appropriations is aid of this object, its most confident reliance for success at present is on the benevolence of the country: and animated by many recent instances of noble munificence by individuals, and by the recellection of what was done in a few months by our countrymen for the relief of Ireland, they appeal to the people of the United States, at a period of well-nigh unexampled prosperity, vigorously to unite their exertions and raise one hundred thousand dollars or more for the accomplishment of this great work of humanity. work of humanity.

4. Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the

object in our sister cities throughout the Union to adopt the nost effectual measures (by the appointment of committees or otherwise) for securing donations for its accomplishment.
5. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the hairman of this meeting to obtain such aid as our generous fellow-citizens and gentlemen now in this city from different sections of the Union may be pleased to bestow, in order that the work may be commenced in a manner worthy of the character and immortal name of our city and of the capital of the country; and that the same committee be authorized to

in other sections of the Union. The resolutions having been read-

Mr. Searon said that, with the explanation he had offered of the views of the committee, he should give place to some of the eloquent gentlemen who had kindly consented to speak in support of the object of the meeting; but before doing so begged to add a few words.

It happens (said Mr. S.) that I am, with the exception of but one gentleman, who is by ill health, I regret to eay, prevented from being present, the sole survivor of an American statesman, in the most cularged sense of the term, whose affections and aims comprehended every section of his country and every interest connected with its

That meeting formed the nucleus of the American Colonization Society. It was composed of a few gentlemen, conspicuous among whom, besides the illustrious chair-man, was, I remember, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, Elias B. Caldwell, of Washington, and the Rev. Dr. Findley, of New Jersey. Sir, every individual who composed that meeting, with one exception besides myself, has been long since called to another world. Clay is gone, Randolph is gone, Caldwell is gone, and but two remain now to witness, after the expiration of nearly forty years, the success of the great scheme the foundations of which were at that time laid. The patriotic and philanthropic object which they had in view most of them indeed lived to see advancing prosperously. The small seed which was ther planted was nourished and watered until it vegetated, and, though its growth was long impeded by difficulties, it struggled on, until it has become a majestic tree, far exceeding in stateliness and grandeur the anticipations of its founders.

Simply and distinctly as its original purpose was announced, the association suffered opposition and obstruction from a misconception of its nature and object. In the South it encountered prejudice from an idea that it was designed, directly or indirectly, to operate on the institution of slavery; in the North it encountered the enmity of fanatics because it disavowed any interference with slavery and refused any abolition purposes; they conceived that philanthropy towards the negro race consisted solely in emancipation. Thus the associa-tion long had to make head against these counter influences. But the support of the more enlightened, the more liberal, if not the more humane, fostered the scheme in its infancy, led it on in its youth, until, reaching the vigor of manhood, it is able to stand alone, and the colony of Liberia is now taking its place among independent civilized States. A regular government has long been established there, and their form of government is naturally republican. They, as a matter of course, copied stitutions which they had seen in operation among their masters on this continent, and they have their Pre sident, their Legislature, their judiciary, their militia organization, their annual elections, and all the elements of an advanced civilization in full and orderly action. It is indeed remarkable, Mr. President, to observe how intelligently and faithfully these untutored descendants of Africa have carried with them to their distant home the political forms of our country; and while some of the oldest communities of Europe and America have attempted in vain the adoption of republican principles of government, the untutored manumitted blacks of the United States have successfully and firmly transplanted on the barbarous shores of their fatherland institutions which it seemed could only flourish among the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American races.

I know, sir, that in its progress the Society has incidentally embraced an action more comprehensive than its original purpose contemplated, and as an incident that should constitute no objection to it in the South. But, apart from this, I found and find in its original purpose enough to enlist the sympathies of humanity. In its most restricted operation it proposed to benefit a degraded race by removal to a more congenial sphere, and by that removal to confer a public good on this country and an inappreciable ultimate blessing on the benighted and barbarous land to which they were to be transplanted. It was to try the great experiment, by one operation, of relieving our country of an evil and humanity of a reproach, and at the same time founding on an injured, barbarous continent a free, civilized, christian commonwealth.

This was a practice, humanity, and the experiment has been crowned with a remarkable success. In the language of an able public journal, "it has transplanted the institutions, the habits of thought and action, the language and the literature of our country to Central Africa. to take, we doubt not, permanent root, and to obtain, in the end, a complete victory over the barbarism of the The present age has few things more worthy of attention than the growth of this negro commonwealth, with its institutions modelled strictly after our own,

friends the great body of the wise and good of this country and of every section of it; and with such favor and support it cannot fail to advance, with an accelerated pace, to the most entire success.

The Rev. Dr. BALCH rose and said that it gave him sin. cere pleasure to see gentlemen occupying high positions in the community present on this occasion and ready to give their sanction to the plans and efforts of the Colonization Society. There was no time when such a sanction from gentlemen bearing the scales of justice and imbued with a generous and extended philanthropy could be more welcome or more important. He had promised to submit a few remarks to the meeting here convened, but he could assure gentlemen that they should be as few as possible; for the objects of all popular speaking were to convince and to persuade; but in looking over this respectable assembly he did not see one whose mind, in reference to the general objects of the meeting, needed either to be convinced or persuaded. But the definite object immediately to be acted on required to be stated, as it had already been, justly and properly, from the Chair. The practical object in view was suitably to affect the tone and just sentiment of the country, so as

to call out the benevolence and enterprise of our people, that the society might be enabled to compass the special purpose of facilitating the means of intercourse between

hese United States and the western coast of Africa.
Dr. B. proceeded to remark that in his juvenile days he recollected nothing in classic story which so seized upon and interested his imagination as that famous expedition of the Greeks known as the Argonautic. - The b Argo had left the shores of Greece on a voyage to Col-chis to bring back from thence the much-desired golden diece. Critics had been greatly divided in opinion as to what had been meant by this golden fleece. It was supposed by some that it was a fleece stretched across certain auriferous brooks in Colchis for the purpose of collecting the golden pebbies borne down by the stream; but others had given to the story an allegorical interpretation, and had contended that it was the sight of new and interesting objects, the treasures of knowledge and the advan-tages of commerce, which constituted this memorable fleece. If the latter opinion were correct, he thought that something like the benefits secured for their country by these argonauts might be obtained in our own case by the establishment of a regular, certain, and rapid intercourse between a far distant and highly interesting country like Africa and our own land. The people of the United States from small beginnings had now grown into a wast empire; and they had it now in their power to try anew the expedient of the ancient Greeks, by sending boat not to bring back, but to confer blessings and advantages of the highest order to the rude tribes of men scattered over the blighted continent of Africa. We could thus send to them law, which had been well denominated the voice of virtue and of order, and whose conservative and happy influence pervaded all the complex relations of civic society. We could send them education, that plastic former of the human mind. We could, to a certain extent, send them literature, that fertile source of pleasure and instruction. We could send them our arts and our christianity, that divine gift whose power and resist-less force had revolutionized the whole Roman Empire, and planted its triumphs beside the throne of the Casars. Gifts like these would prove in Africa as they had throughout the habitable world, the best means of assuaging hu-man sorrow, taming the rudeness of the savage man, and softening and embellishing the entire condition of human society. It was true that at present Liberia was not fully prepared to relish the charm which mental cultivation and its consequent refinement threw around life. He had to do only with its stern realities, and all her pursuits were controlled by the necessities of her condition. But let us look back to our own comparatively humble origin, and to the feeble germs of civilization planted on these shores during the reign of James the First. We had endured a long and laborious servitude while hewing away the wilderness and establishing our home in a wild take measures for obtaining contributions for the same object and hostile clime; but see how it had been succeeded by ease, abundance, and every elegant art; and so it would be with the infant republic now planted on the dark shore of the African continent.

For these reasons, as well as others which might be as- ly signed, Dr. B. was ready to concur in every measure to secure the interesting object which had convened them this evening. He believed in his honest conscience that it was our duty to make the attempt proposed. The power of steam was felt over the entire world, in the Baltic, in the Thames, in the Clydes, on the lakes of switzerland, on Lake Leman, every where. It possessed ed out all the world's spoken epics, all the world's acted ment of five other lines to different parts of Europe. There good to the colony we had planted and fostered till it to be thus. The great scheme of redemption for currace, hand often prompted men to the commission of evil deeds, had become a State, as well indeed as to the entire Afri- as a scheme, developed very slowly as men would view it. why might it not prompt to the achievement of a good can coast and continent. While we sent them benefits Just as the great oak is in the acorn, so this scheme of such as those he had referred to, they could send us some | salvation was enveloped in the germinal promise, precious fleece in return. It was gratifying to witness seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," and object to be effected without aid from either the National the growing products of their fertile soil. Then they planted in the clods of the wasted paradise to germinate or the State Governments? He replied, by a firm reliance were copying diligently our own theories of government and were already in the enjoyment of many of our free institutions. We had ourselves been but copyists of more ancient nations. There had at one time existed in Greece not less than thirty-two distinct republics, including the Ionic on the Asiatic continent. We were ourselves now the exemplar for nations yet in their forming state. They had also adopted our christianity and had conceived the neble purpose of spreading it over the entire extent of that dark continent. The rays of its divine light were already striking far into the interior.

Dr. B. said he went, heart and hand, from the inmost depths of his soul, for the colonization cause, and especially for the measure proposed by the resolutions. Indeed, in reviewing his own past life, he was astonished to reflect how little labor he had bestowed on a cause he so entirely approved. It was true he had acted as a sort of the scoffs of those who once denounced general colonizamissionary in its behalf; he had traversed the mountain peaks of Virginia from morning light to the evening shade in endeavoring to advance its interest; but all the exerin endeavoring to advance its interest; but all the exertions and all the advance which had yet been made seemed as nothing when he looked at the consequences likely result from the adoption of the plan now proposed. It could not but be followed by results the most benign.

The Rev. Mr. Gunzay said he had not risen to make a speech, but because it had been the opinion of the committee that one of the resolutions they had prepared ought to be presented to the meeting separately from the rest. This resolution he now rose to submit. It was known to some that he had been many years somewhat connect. ed with the cause of the American Colonization Society, and he had always believed it to be competent to the General Government to appropriate money from the Treasury in aid of that cause, nor could he believe that it done. But it would be unwise in the society to wait for any such result; its claims had been pressed before both the General and several of the State Governments, and he regretted to say thus far without success. Meanwhile there was a pressing need for a regular and certain mode of communication with Liberia and the adjacent coast. One of the officers of the society, whose labors, zeal, and devoted services in its behalf had been invaluable, had expressed to Mr. G. the deepest interest in the scheme now under consideration, and the same feeling he knew possessed and animated our excellent secretary. Every one knew what had already been accomplished by the public liberality to the colonization cause, and he still looked with confidence to the beneficence of American Christianity in its behalf. He had calculated that there were in these United States at least two hundred churches who could well afford to give a thousand dollars each to make their several pastors directors for life. Were that accomplished what a mass of moral power would be seured in aid of every noble design for Africa's welfare! three or four of the societies in this District would rake a commencement he had not a doubt their example would be followed by all our great cities both to the

North and to the South. Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested to the officers wealthy churches in our cities and large towns to invite a natribution from each of one thousand dollars towards the terprise, (by which their pasters or others whom they ight be pleased to honor might be constituted directors for fe of the society,) and to all churches or religious societies to ake such contributions as their means may permit to the

The Rev. STUART ROBINSON said that, on reflection, after having promised to attend here to-night, he considered it and progress of the infant republic.

The first in the series of resolutions which had been he should "speak fifteen or twenty minutes on colonization," as Mr. Gurley had requested him to do on this occasion. This is not one of the twenty-minute subjects.

has been founded, an asylum opened. Now, shall we be able to bring that asylum practically within reach of those for whom it was intended? On this question we propose to go before the christian and philanthropic people of the country. Of this general purpose, to make the asylut in Liberia accessible to the colored man, this project to build a boat? is the representative. What are the proposed to fully met and effectually removed.

Let any other subject be shown, of like delicacy and like importance, in which all portions of the country could ments of success in such a call upon the public? It must ments of success in such a call upon the public? It mus be shown that the cause in whose behalf we appear favorably the public mind; that it will likely be persever ingly carried on in spite of obstacles; that it is feasible not visionary; that the liberal aid of the benevolent is alsolutely necessary to accomplish its results.

Now, as to the importance of this general scheme &

colonization, the more reflecting of the people need li-tle proof. In fact, this American Colonization Societ in this regard is itself most remarkably one of thos things that are words. It stands forth expressive of the two great ideas which, either articulate or inarticulate cherished or hated, have ever imbedded themselves in the minds of the American people: first, the immense and alarming importance of this question of the African rac in our country demanding something to be done; and, s-condly, of a separation of the races ultimately as som-how the only reasonable solution of the difficulty. The is the true state of the case as to the feeling of the coutry; out of this grows all the agitations and fears that trouble us. The question of the African race among us is felt to be the grand sphynx riddle of our national existence which we must solve or perish; and all relies and remedies that full short of a separation of the races, however well in themselves, however wise to soothe skilfully the alarm and agitation, are felt by reflecting men not to have reached the ultimate question. All your Missouri compromises, and compromises of 1850, and Nebraska bill of 1854, wise as they have been, and may be, as great national measures of peace, incidentally only affect the great question. Even when they shall have accomplished all the results of their most san-guine friends, yet confessedly have not yet solved the great riddle. The people, therefore, need little labor to convince them of the importance of the general thing proposed to be done. In regard to the next cited requisite to a successful appeal to the public, there are in some points of view not so strong grounds of hope. This cause, is too vast in its scope to be fully understood at a glance, too slow in its returns of the "pearl cast upon the wa-ters" to keep alive popular excitement in its favor, too moderate in its tone to satisfy the intensive zeal for thorough-going radicalism. Hence, hereafter, as leretofore, we may meet with popular disfavor, occasionally taking advantage of the deep-seated uneasiness of the general mind to which I have referred; the waves of popular fanaticism may run high against this course uncer the blasts of some Boreas Thompson or other wind-god. And then also we may expect a lagging of zeal and impatience of the slow results of this work in an age pre-eninently distinguished by its passion for "small profits ant quick returns" in the way of benevolent effort. Nay, this passion will be found not to confine itself to the popular sen-timent merely, but in the higher walks of ambition. How little now is found of the spirit of Lord Bacon, "as to my fame, I leave it to foreign nations and future ages." Just early summer, and first to fall and refuse any longer relief with its surface-loving roots, topples over upon the first blast of the summer squalls—yet still we cherish the lo-cust, because "it comes quick."

But, while this great work must labor against difficulties from these quarters, it has the advantage of an appeal to all those higher and more reliable grounds of action which are peculiar to the christian and the philan-thropist—that strong confidence in God's promise and Janeiro and several ports in Great Britain. Before their providence which, having done our duty, can patiently wait, or rather which, feeling impelled on as by some higher impulse than external excitement, can courageously work even amid discouragements; that, in the true after a month's advertisement of her day of sailing, but spirit of the Jerusalem night-watchman, surrounded by some four passengers could be obtained. But now you desolations of his country, when the enemy scoffs and must speak many weeks beforehand or you could not and expand, and reach its full development after four on and a strong appeal to the benevolence and bounty of

But, after all, there has been no slowness of growth in this enterprise which should discourage even the most tional Government? He thought not. No one after the sanguine. In the lifetime of one generation a State has been organized of ten thousand em two hundred and fifty thousand native people. Had the colony grown faster would it have exhibited now that to grant such aid. And why should its fostering hand be strongly-knit frame which excites the world's admira-

thousand years.

work has been done in opening an asylum; we can surely do the easier. The wonderful events in our own country's history during ten years past have turned into derision slave population of our country combined. Once open equal facilities to Liberia, and the very colonists themselves will seen send and bring thousands to Liberia, under the impulse of that same feeling which raises those nually raise as a colonization fund to bring over to them family and friends. A word as to the necessity of this appeal to the benevolent of the country in behalf of this ork. Why not appeal to the Government at once? In brief, we cannot afford to wait the slow and necessarily cautious action of Government. This must be done to prepare the way for aid and help from Government.

The Hon. Mr. Schenck (late Minister to Brazil) observed that his excellent friend (Mr. Gurley,) who was himself an old and efficient workman in this cause, seemould be long before something of that kind would be ed so determined to commit Mr. S. for a speech that he could not find it in his heart to refuse. He regretted he had done so ; for he did not feel as if he could carry one of those bones his reverend friend (Mr. Robinson) had talked about; no, not even a single tusk of the mastodon. Yet, as he was one of the committee who had reported the resolutions now before the meeting, and as the other emaining member of it had not addressed them, he felt himself called on to say a few words.

The reminiscences called up by the chairman of the ommittee (Mr. Seaton) connected with the origin of the ociety could not fail to have been felt by every one who stened to them as fraught with the deepest interest. He had told them about the sixteen persons who, forty years since, had proposed the formation of such a society as an experiment, to see what could be done. It was no longer an experiment, but an accomplished fact. The little seed then sown had grown up and spread its goodly branches far and wide. Instead of a feeble colony, problematical even in its existence for any long period, when we turned our eyes across the ocean we now beheld a full-grown Republic, which had enjoyed all the blessings of a free other nations, and had taken its place among the sister republies of the world.

They had met on the present occasion to consider or the means of establishing a regular and permanent communication with that people who had been so long under the fostering care of this society, and in whose prosperity we all felt so deep an interest. For himself, he could ontribute little to this good work, save the expression of his deep and well-settled conviction of its extreme importance as a means of still further increasing the prosperity

reported for the action of the present meeting spoke of the interest which this country had in the welfare of the other; and it was a truth not as fully realized and as often adverted to as it deserved to be. A close, regular, with its institutions modelled streety ster our own, gradually increasing its population, gradually extending its borders, every year becoming more respected and feared by the barbarian tribes which surround it. all its general views, great in all its detailed branches—

a great step, the great step already made. An empire a cffectively, upon a subject which from any other position has been founded, an asylum opened. Now, shall we be was not to be touched or approached but with the utmost

colored people on the shores of their native continent. important; that it has the elements of character to strik large was no sectional difficulty. There was no favorably the public mind; that it will likely be persever Mason and Dixon's line in Liberia, no Nebraska bill, no Wilmot proviso, to mingle the elements of strife and dis-union with this question. You, sir, (addressing Judge WAYNE, who occupied the chair,) you, sir, are from the far South, where this population has its more immediate seat, and where every thing relating to it is most sensi-tively felt. I am from a region where all the habits and tively felt. I am from a region where all the habits and all the feelings of the people are in the most decided hos-tility to the very existence of the institution which is yet in great strength in every Southern State; and yet we can strike hands in friendly union and meet each other on this common and strictly neutral ground. Look at the original organization of the society itself. That great statesman so recently lost to the country he loved a statesman whose name was never to be pronounced without a feeling of grateful reverence—had presided at its first meeting and lent to the design his powerful personal influence. He was from a slave State, while his compeer and coadjutor, Judge McLEAN, was from the slavery-hating State of Ohio. Yet they concurred in counsels and were united in effort and in action, and so were the Latrobes, and the Whittleseys, and the Corwins, and men from all parts of the Union at the present day. They could all meet on a common ground and could act together, because they were thoroughly agreed in their views about the thing to be done. He therefore took the ground that a measure like that before this meeting tranding as it did to further the designs and narrosses for tending as it did to further the designs and purposes for which the society had originally been formed, was in the strongest sense of the term a most American measure.

The particular object for which this meeting had bee

convened was the establishment of a regular line of com-

munication with the coast of Africa by steam or other means, with a view to promote the common interests and augment the friendly relations already existing between the two republics. It surely needed no argument to less than many other enterprises of humanity is adapted to strike the current of popular feeling of the times. It lar periods was infinitely to be preferred to those irregular, casual, and uncertain means, obtained at hazard and starting at no regular or certain periods, by which emigrants had thus far found their way to Liberia. Let the free colored man who was master of his own means and his own time once know that on a fixed and regularly recurring day in each month or each two months a liner would leave our shores for the African coast, how much oftener should we find him ready and desirous of making the voyage. And if the slave owner in the South pos-sessed the same certainty, how much oftener would he be found indulging his benevolent feelings in emancipating those who were in bondage and providing them with a house in the land of their fathers. It would happen in this as it did in all other cases, that a knowledge of the facility of effecting any design had a natural tendency to induce a man to engage in it. Suppose, for illustration, that between this metropolis and the neighboring city of Baltimore, instead of a train or several trains starting a as we plant for shade and ornament the locust tree, but too typical of the spirit of our times—the locust tree, whose leaves are latest to put forth as shelter from the sun of and irregular means of intercommunication, how much less intercourse would in fact take place? It was a universal conviction, derived from every day's observation, that the recent increase in the facilities of travelling had immensely increased the number of travellers. There were a hundred thousand persons who crossed the At-lantic now where one had crossed it in the last century. So it would be in the present case. On this point Mr S. said he had had some personal experience. There establishment, when there were no means of passing from one country to the other but the occasional and uncertain sailing of a merchant vessel, it often happened that, purpose as well? Trade was everywhere augmented by the facilities afforded for it. How was this desirable

the American people. But ought we to give up all hope of aid from the Naigrants, and embracing rable gentleman now in the chair, could retain the shawithheld from a design so patriotic and so fully sanc-tioned by experiment? Look at what it had been doing I have not time to discuss the question of the feasibility of promoting general emigration of the free people of color; it needs no longer to be discussed. The hardest work has been done in opening an asylum; we can surely do the easier. The wonderful events in our own country's of the public means to mitigate the miserable condition of these heavet of reason. Lands had in like manner been as the second of these heavet of reason. Lands had in like manner been as the second of the public means to mitigate the miserable condition. of those bereft of reason. Lands had in like manner beer largely granted to aid the general interests of education especially in the new States. Lands, too, had been given in some of the States to contribute to the support of the clergy; colleges had been amply endowed; money had been appropriated to facilitate the removal of the Indian tribes. Now, why did the case of the red man appeal more strongly to the consideration and the bounty of the ander the impulse of that same feeling which raises those Government than the case of the black man? Look at wonderful amounts which hardy Irish laborers now anhis native soil. We had compelled him by our advancing settlements to retire further and further into the depths of the forest, and we had provided the means of his removal, besides granting him large annuities to emeliorate the hardship of his condition. But what had been the conduct of the Indian under this coercion at our hands? He had turned on his invaders, and his tomahawk and scalping knife had marked the track of his retiring footsteps with the blood of his oppressors. Not so the poor negro. He had been to us a meek, a patient, and a most useful servant. And what had been done for him? If the wild and ferocious savage, who waylaid our trains upon the prairie and fell in vengeance on the cabin of the neer, was to be considered and provided for, had not the black man, who had borne our burdens and tilled our

fields, a much stronger claim? Mr. S. observed, in conclusion, that he hoped when these resolutions should be adopted, as he doubted not they would be with great unanimity, that they would not be permitted to end there; but that a committee would be appointed, who should go to work with spirit and de termined effort, and that liberal contributions would be collected from every portion of the Union; for he did conscientiously believe that, great and noble as were the objects and had been the achievements of the Colonization Society, nothing from the beginning of its history to this hour had equalled in practical importance the measure now proposed for adoption.

The honorable CHAIRMAN now said that the lateness of the hour forbade him to detain the meeting, although there were some considerations having a bearing on this subject which he should like to present. He concurred with his friend on the right (Mr. Robinson) that the cur-Government for six years, which had been recognised by rent of Christian benevolence throughout this country presented a better ground of reliance than the course of capricious and irregular legislation; yet it was also pro-per that the aid of the National and State legislation should be accorded; and if wisely and properly sought he doubted not that it would yet be extended in aid of the efforts of private beneficence. Convinced as he was that the Constitution conferred the legislative power, and that the same measure of success could not be looked for without Governmental aid, he hoped that aid, in all the departments of the Government, would be solicited.

The minds of those present had been directed to oblions so much higher and more sacred that he should not advert to those he was about briefly to mention was he not aware that they exerted a practical influence on mer which the obligations of christian benevolence, however higher and more sacred, could not and did not meet. National pride, whatever might be said of its inherent nature, did nevertheless form a great element in all national virtue. What comparatively would Liberia have attained

Let a few generations pass, and, in all probability, it will passess an immense extent of sea coaston the Gulf of Guinea, with dominious reaching eastward to Abyssinia and northward to the Great Desert. Here the African race, in the climate of its origin, may be expected, in a state of civilization, to find its fullest and most perfect physical and mental development."

Although the young colony is now competent to maintain itself, its growth needs help. The hundreds who offer our are offered for removal thither from our shores require the establishment of an adequate and regular communication has never yet been provided, and it is to take measures for this important object that the present meeting has been called and the public aid is invoked.

The Colonization cause now numbers amongst its frame of ferival and proposition and spread proposition of the coast of the great step already made. An empirication the great step already made. An empirical step and the scompanying it at though of the different sections of our widespread republic. Its bearing on a delicate and difficult question of policy in the entire that slades was obtious; and this slades was well and here he would say that so much had already been already sined, the interest and the effort and all the expenditure which it is glote was object. The hundreds who offer the specific scheme with a view to which we now meet. The is more involved here than a mere question of our own, and all that foreign nations had done toward its return that he had enjoyed the pleasure of looking on an American audience. The Colonization of the wise and good of this countries of the substitution of the presentative idea, this regular poment. The Colonization cause now numbers amongst its from a proposition and propositio the act had received the sanction and approbation of the British nation. France, in like manner, had voted it a thousand stand of arms, with the accompanying equipments. Belgium had acknowledged the Liberian was not to be touched or approached but with the utmost risk of stirring up all the angry feelings of the human bosom. It dealt with the great question of the disposal of our colored population, and proposed the means by which the whole difficulty connected with it might at once be fully met and effectually removed.

Let any other subject be shown, of like delicacy and like importance, in which all portions of the country could concur and heartily unite but this one of colonizing our colored people on the shores of their native continent.

Here we are a cateful difficulty. These were the condition of the Republic of Liberia at this hour. She not only adjusted the differences of the rude surrounding the properties of the rude surrounding the properties of the condition of the Republic of Liberia at this hour. She not only adjusted the differences of the rude surrounding the properties of the condition of the Republic of Liberia properties. tribes by treaties, restraining their wild ferocious passions and checking those influences which led to war, but within the last six months a signal proof had occurred of the recognition by distant hordes of the native population of the authority she exerted over them. Two of the native tribes had gone to war chiefly with a view to the capture of prisoners intended to meet and to supply the demand for subjects of the mistaken policy of apprenticeship, (and he ought to take this opportunity of expressing the opinion that it was a mistaken policy, resting on erroneous premises, and leading to a disastrous disappointment in its practical results.) In the course of this desolating contest towns had been burnt and murders and barbarities of all sorts had been rife among the miserable inhabitants on both sides. The Governor of Libe ris had enjoined the parties to abstain from the further prosecution of the war, and that if they refused compliance they would be restrained by a force they could not resist. The chiefs who had originally stirred up the strife from motives of personal avarice and ambition had refused to comply, in consequence of which the threatened military force had been sent, the refractory leaders had been seized and brought to Monrovia and there imprison-ed, and the transaction had been approved and acquiesc-ed in by the surrounding population, numbering not less then 200,000.

in by the surrounding population, numbering not less than 200,000.

If results like these were desired, the way to secure them was to strengthen that Government by increasing its means of communication with this country.

The elements of war seemed to have been put in mo tion almost throughout the European world; we should ourselves not be involved in the approaching contest if we were prudent, but in interests would. This work should therefore be begun at once under our national au-spices, and the national flag should be considered as its

But the lateness of the hour admonished him not to continue this course of remark. In presenting these con siderations he had done what he conceived to be a duty. They were considerations of a worldly nature, it was tru but in a world like ours it was very important to keep such considerations in view and to act upon them.

The resolutions having once more been read, the question was put from the chair, and they were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the fifth resolution, the chairman of the meeting appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee, viz: Hon. JOHN W. MAURY. Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq. W. W. SEATON, Esq. WM. L. HODGE, Esq. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

ARTHUR J. STANSBURY, Secretary.

TO THE EDITORS.

ST. Louis, (Mo.) APRIL 19, 1854. GENTLEMEN: I see in your paper of the 10th instant an article from a Pennsylvania paper urging Congress to extend the bounty land law.

I have been a constant reader of your paper for nearly fifteen years, and dislike very much to differ with you on any subject, as I generally think you are right. On the matter of extending the bounty land law I must differ with you for the following reasons: The warrants, as soon as issued, are bought up at a reduced price by speculators, the land is taken up by them in large quantities, and they will neither sell at a reasonable price nor improve the land, nor take railroad stock to improve the county, but hold on to the land for it to rise in price by other men's

industry.

I do not believe that one soldier in one thousand locates his own warrant, as they are generally too old to want

Extend the law so as to give the land to the children, and you might as well give it to the speculator at sons herein enumerated who were in employment during to say, prevented from being present, the sole survivor of the few persons who assembled in a hotel in this city in December, 1816, to adopt measures for forming the Coloralization Society which now exists. At that meeting the great satesman of the West I should not say, for he was truly and American statesman of the West I should not say, for he was truly and American statesman of the West I should not say, for he was truly and American statesman of the West I should not say, for he was truly and American statesman, in the most enlarged sense of the control of the Comptroller of the United States would not give us their aid and effective few to the speculation and the sole survivor of the speculator at the world's spoken epics, all the world's s for it is a grand speculation for them and the land warrant brokers.

There has all at once sprung up a great sympathy for the old soldier. All the soldiers have been getting s thing who served in the last war for the short term of thirty days, while the soldiers of the revolution are not entitled to any thing unless they served six months. I have three neighbors here in less than ten miles of me who served n the revolution over four months, one of them over five mouths; yet because they did not serve six months Col. J. L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, rejected their claims. Those whose claims were allowed did not receive

upon an average more than forty dollars per annum.

If Congress would give the soldiers of the last war pensions it would do them more good than the warrants.

But Congress is urged to pass the bounty land law for the speculators, not for the benefit of the soldier.

SAD DISASTER.

We are sorry to have to record a very serious disaster, both privately and publicly considered, in the destruction of the two spans of the new iron bridge at the Little Falls of the Potomac. The accident occurred yesterday morning between nine and ten o'clock, whilst the hands were at work. One workman, Daniel Macnamara, was thrown from the abutment on the bank of the river, and fell into the water. His body has not been recovered. Another laborer, John Frizzle, is very seriously injured in the head and face. He can hardly survive, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of Drs. Ritchie and Snyder, of Georgetown, in his case. Macnamara leaves a wife and a nu-

ruins. It was under a portion of this that Frizzle was entangled. Four other persons on this span at the time in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the May term almost miraculously escaped injury. almost miraculously escaped injury.

The Virginia span fell into forty feet of water, and in an instant entirely disappeared. Its length from shore to shore was 160 feet, and it weighed nearly 100 tons. The cost of the iron work of each span is about \$8,000. We understand that a thorough investigation of the affair will be made by the Department of the Interior.

SCIENCE IN A SHELL .- The Springfield Post says if you open an oyster and retain the liquor upon the deep shell, on examining it with a microscope you will find it full of little oysters floating about, one hundred and thirty of which only cover an inch; you will also perceive in it a variety of animalculæ, and myriads of worms of three distinct species, gamboling in the fluid. We are very well satisfied to find a single nice oyster "between the shells" without going into a microscopical examination of the family affinities of the bivalve.

Terre Haute, Indiana, was the scene of a conflagration early on the morning of the 12th instant, when the block of stores and business shops extending from J. C. Ross's tore to 4th street westward, and from Main street to Ohio street, except two or three wooden buildings oppoite the Universalist Church, were consumed; also, on the opposite side, the shop formerly used by Rankin as a cabinet shop. The buildings burnt were, with several exceptions, cheap wooden structures.

Twelve buildings, including the Presbyterian Church, on the southeast side of the public square at Americus, Georgia, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th instant. The post office was kept in one of the houses that were consumed, but the mail-matter, &c. was houses that were consumed, but the mail-matter, &c. was saved. The fire would have been much more disastrous and not the dwelling houses in the vicinity been protected by shade trees.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. ussed at the First Session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States of America.

[Public—No. 19.]

AN ACT establishing a land office in the lower peninsula of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those parts or portions of the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan which are situated north of the line which divides townships twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) and all the portion of the upper peninsula which lies south of the line dividing townships forty-one (41) and forty-two (42) and west of range twelve (12) west, together with all the islands in Green Bay, the straits of Mackinse, and Lakes Huron and Michigan, which are situated north of the township line first herein mentioned and within the limits of said State, exclusive of Drummond's island and its jslets, be and the same is hereby included in a land district, to be called the Cheboygan district; and for the sale of lands in said district there shall be a land office established at such point therein as the President shall select.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President, by

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall ap-point one register and one receiver for the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated for the land office, receive such compensation, give security, and discharge all duties pertaining to such office as are

prescribed by law.
Approved, April 20, 1854.

Approved, April 20, 1854.

[Public—No. 20.]
AN ACT to authorize the school commissioners of frac-

tional township number one, of range number ten east, in Alabama, to locate one half-section of land

for school purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school commissioners of fractional township number the school commissioners of fractional township number one, of range number ten east, situated in the district of land subject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, be and is hereby authorized to enter, free of charge, in lieu of the lands to which they are entitled by any existing law, one half-section of land, in legal subdivision, any where in said township, with a view to the ultimate convenience of the citizens of said township and the quality of soil for school purposes and said lands thus located shall be governed by the same laws, rules, and regulations as is the school sixteenth ascision in said state of Alabama. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of said school commissioners to locate and report, within two years, what lands they have entered to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, and it shall be his duty, upon the receipt of such report of location, to withdraw from sale the said lands, and the title thereto shall be valid as in the sixteenth sections heretofore granted in the new States. heretofore granted in the new States.

[Public—No. 21.]
AN ACT to amend the third section of the "Act making

appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," and for other pur-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the clerks authorized by the third section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," those of the first class shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; those of the second class, a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum; those of the third class, a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum: and all clerks not provided for in this act, per-forming the same or similar duties with any one of the classes, shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to such class; and the clerks employed in the Census Bureau shall be paid, during the present fiscal year, the same as is hereby allowed to clerks of the second class.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the stamp and blank agent for the Post Office Department receive the same salary as clerks of the second class, provided for in the first section of this act; and an addition of twenty per cent. is hereby added to the pay now authorized by law to each of the messengers, packers, laborers, and watch-men of the different Executive Departments of the Gov-ernment in Washington; to the clerks employed at the Navy Yard and Marine Barracks at Washington; to the clerk, messenger, and laborer in the effice of the Com-missioner of Public Buildings, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper at the Executive Mansion; public gardener, la-borers employed in the public grounds and President's gar-den; two additional watchmen and the police at the Ca-pitol; watchmen employed at the President's House and reservation No. two, lamplighter, the general superintendent; the draw-keepers of the bridges across the East-ern Branch and Potomac; and that the provisions of the second section of the act of August thirty-first, eighteen second section of the act of August three-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three," &c. be and is hereby extended to such per-

Census and to the Assistant Postmasters General, they shall each receive the same salary that is paid to the As-

sistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the increased compensation provided for in this act shall commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fiftythree, and the necessary money to carry this act into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as making an appropriation for any period beyond the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. Approved, April 22, 1854.

FROM TEXAS.

We have Austin papers to the 8th instant, San Antonio 6th, and Galveston 15th, and many other Texas papers. Senator Houston passed through Huntsville on the 3d The Austin State Gazette of the 4th instant says:

"The long threatened suit for the land on which this city is located has at length been instituted. A petition was filed in the clerks office of the United States District Court, on the Site ultimo, by Klial M. Smith, late of Baskrop county, but now of the State of Arkansas, who describes himself as the assignee of William R. Goucher, one of the heirs of the original grantee of a third of a league upon which the city is located. The defendants are the property holders of the city generally, some four or five hundred of whom are specially named in the petition."

We learn from the State Times that a young man named Gwin was shot down in the street in Austin on the 3d instant by Capt. Grumbles, and seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded. The State Times says:

town, in his case. Machamara leaves a wife and a numerous family of small children.

The cause of this sad accident, as we are informed, was thus: in raising one end of the Virginia or completed span uniting the two shores, in order to set the bed plates on which the span was finally to rest, the bar of iron connecting the jack-screws gave way, and let the frame of the bridge into the river. The other span, on the Maryland side of the river, being tied to the Virginia span, was dragged from its position, oversetting the trussels on which it rested, and bringing all down into one mass of ruins. It was under a portion of this that Frizzle was

After an examination Grumbles was admitted to bail Mr. E. J. HENDRICK, of Grimes county, was shot down

way to Austin. The News says:

"He visits the seat of government to see the Governor, Comptrel and Auditor on basiness connected with the public debt. We und stand the General expresses a confident belief that, during the pent session of Congress, the basis may be laid for the payment of public debt of Texas next winter on terms advantageous to the Su satisfactory to the General Government, and acceptable to

TROUBLE AMONG THE FISH .- We learn that the recent severe storm caused quite a destruction among the fish off our coast, and an innumerable quantity of alewives, venturing in quite close, have been driven on shore by the strong wind and tides which have lately prevailed in our vicinity. For the past two ar three days the shore along Johasset has been strewed with these specimens of the finny tribe, and the occasion has given constant occupa-tion to a large number of fishemen.—Boston Courier.

Hon. LUTHER SEVERANCE, of Maine, late United States Commissioner at the Sandwich slands, has returned to his home in Augusta. We regret to learn from the Banner that Mr. S. is afflicted with an incurable cancer. He is fully aware of his situation and of his approaching fate; but is thankful that Provience has permitted him to return home to die in the beom of his family, and to have his body buried amongst he kindred.

ARRIVAL OF WHALESHIPS .- The New ledford Meronr records the arrival of nine whalers an one merchant-man at that port on the 20th, with 1,950,bls. of sperm and 17,200 bbls. of whale oil. The sha Mohawk at Woods's Hole 20th for Nantucket has 2200 bbls of sperm oil.